



SAR TEST REPORT

Applicant : Micro-Star Int'l Co.,Ltd.

Address : No.69, Lide St., Zhonghe Dist. New Taipei City 235
: Taiwan

Manufacturer : Micro-Star Int'l Co.,Ltd.

Address : No.69, Lide St., Zhonghe Dist. New Taipei City 235
: Taiwan

Equipment : Wireless Headset

Model No. : MS-8ZC9

Trade Name : msi

FCC ID. : I4L-MS-8ZC9

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

The sample was received on Nov. 14, 2025 and the testing was completed on Dec. 02, 2025 at CerpPASS Technology Corp. The test result refers exclusively to the test presented test model / sample. Without written approval of CerpPASS Technology Corp., the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.

Approved by:

Vic Hsiao / Supervisor

Laboratory Accreditation:

CerpPASS Technology Corporation Test Laboratory





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History of this test report

Attachment No.	Issued Date	Description
25110274-TRFCC01	Dec. 22, 2025	Original



1. Summary of Maximum SAR Value

Results for highest reported SAR values for each frequency band and mode are as below:

Equipment Class	Band	Maximum Scaled SAR (W/kg)	Maximum Report SAR (W/kg)
DSS	Bluetooth	0.01	0.01
Limit (W/kg)		1.6	

Note :

1.Considering the results of the performed test according to FCC 47CFR Part 2.1093 and ISSED RSS 102, Issue 6 the item under test is IN COMPLIANCE with the requested specifications specified in Section1. Standards, reference documents and applicable test methods

2.The lab has reduced the uncertainty risk factor from test equipment, environment and staff technicians which according to the standard on contract. Therefore, the test result will only be determined by standard requirement.



2. Test Configuration of Equipment under Test

Operation Frequency Range	BT/SRD: 2400-2483.5MHz
Center Frequency Range	BT/SRD: 2402-2480MHz
Modulation Type	BT: GFSK, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8DPSK SRD: GFSK
Modulation Technology	BT: FHSS SRD: DTS
Data Rate	BT: GFSK: 1Mbps, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK: 2Mbps, 8DPSK: 3Mbps SRD: GFSK: 1Mbps
Antenna Type	PCB Antenna
Antenna Gain	1.9 dBi

Note: 1. SRD and BT can't simultaneously transmission.

2. For more details, please refer to the User's manual of the EUT.



3. General Information of Test

Test Site	Cerpass Technology Corporation Test Laboratory Address: No.10, Ln. 2, Lianfu St., Luzhu Dist., Taoyuan City 33848, Taiwan (R.O.C.) Tel:+886-3-3226-888 Fax:+886-3-3226-881
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Test Item	Test Site	Tested By	Ambient Temperature	Ambient Relative Humidity	Test Period
SAR	RFSAR01-NK	Roy	18°C~ 25°C	30% ~ 70%	2025/12/2



4. Remarks and comments

1. Variability and simultaneous transmission results shown in this report are based on the highest SAR value obtained among all antenna manufacturers.
2. Only the plots for the test positions with the highest measured SAR per band/mode are included in Annex C as required per FCC OET KDB 865664 D02, paragraph 2.3.8.



5. Basic restrictions and Standards

5.1 Test Standards

FCC FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
 IEEE C95.1

ISED RSS-102 Issue6

5.2 Reference Standards

FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
FCC KDB Publication 447498 D04 Interim General RF Exposure Guidance v01
FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02
FCC KDB Publication 941225D06 Hot Spot SAR v02r01
IEEE 62209-1528 : 2020



5.3 Environment Condition

Item	Target
Ambient Temperature(°C)	18~25
Temperature of Simulant(°C)	20~22
Relative Humidity(%RH)	30~70

5.4 RF Exposure Limits

SAR assessments have been made in line with the requirements of FCC 47CFR Part 2.1093 and ISSED RSS 102 issue 5 on the limitation of exposure of the general population / uncontrolled exposure for portable devices.

Exposure Type	General Population / Uncontrolled Environment
Peak spatial-average SAR (averaged over any 1 gram of tissue)	1.6 W/kg
Whole body average SAR	0.08 W/kg
Peak spatial-average SAR (extremities) (averaged over any 10 grams of tissue)	4.0 W/kg

for above 6GHz

Exposure Type	Power density (S)
Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure. 1.5GHz – 100GHz	50.0 W/m²
Limits for General Population/ Uncontrolled Exposure. 1.5GHz – 100GHz	10.0 W/m²

According to ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, the criteria listed in Table 1 shall be used to evaluate the environmental impact of human exposure to radio frequency (RF) radiation as specified in §1.1310. Peak Spatially Averaged Power Density was evaluated over a circular area of 4cm² per interim FCC Guidance for near-field power density evaluations per October 2018 TCB Workshop notes



6. Test & System Description

6.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption rate is defined as the time derivative of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) and incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ).

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \left(\frac{dW}{\rho \cdot dV} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of watts per kilogram (W/kg). SAR can be related to the electric field at a point by

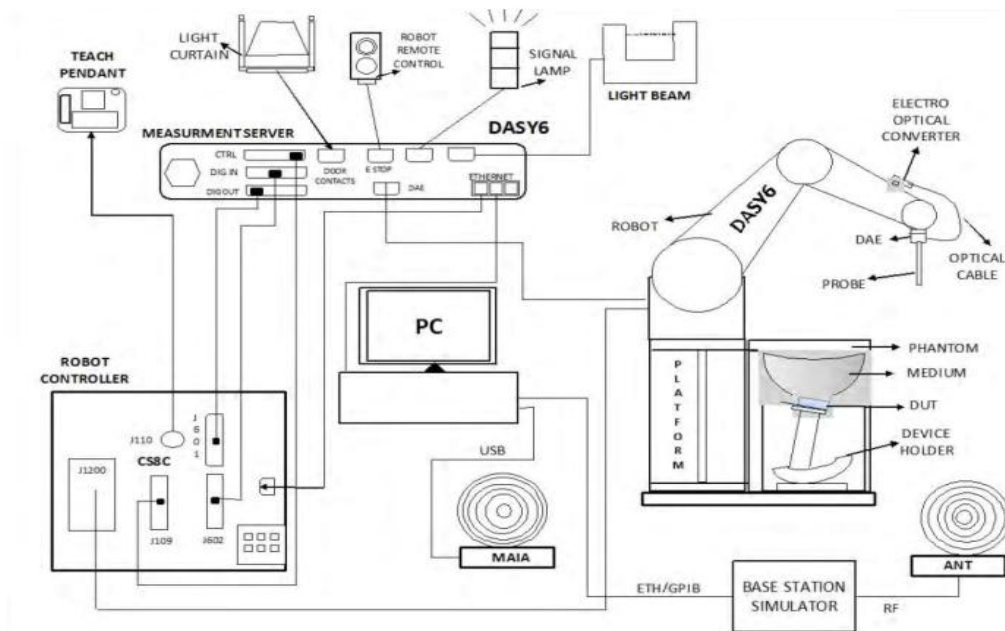
Where:

σ = Conductivity of the tissue (S/m)

ρ = Mass density of the tissue (kg/m³)

E = RMS electric field strength (V/m)

6.2 SAR Measurement System



- ✓ A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. It includes an arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
- ✓ An isotropic field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurements.
- ✓ A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- ✓ The Electro-optical Converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- ✓ The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movements interrupts.
- ✓ The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- ✓ A computer running Win10 professional operating system and the cDASY6 and DASY5 V5.2 software.
- ✓ Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- ✓ The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.



6.3 Probes

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe manufactured by SPEAG. The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency.

SPEAG conducts the probe calibration in compliance with international and national standards (e.g. IEEE 1528, EN 62209-1, IEC 62209, etc.) under ISO 17025. The calibration data are in Appendix A.

Model	EX3DV4	
Construction	Symmetrical design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	4 MHz to 10 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz to 10 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.1 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g to 100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically < 1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 330 mm (Tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (Body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

6.4 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

Model	DAE4	
Construction	Signal amplifier, multiplexer, A/D converter and control logic. Serial optical link for communication with DASY embedded system (fully remote controlled). Two step probe touch detector for mechanical surface detection and emergency robot stop.	
Measurement Range	-100 to +300 mV (16 bit resolution and two range settings: 4 mV, 400 mV)	
Input Offset Voltage	< 5 μV (with auto zero)	
Input Bias Current	Input Bias Current	
Dimensions	60 x 60 x 68 mm	



6.5 Robot

The DASY5 system uses the high precision robots TX60 L type out of the newer series from Stäubli SA (France). For the 6-axis controller DASY6 system, the CS8C robot controller version from Stäubli is used.

The XL robot series have many features that are important for our application:

- High precision (repeatability 0.02 mm)
- High reliability (industrial design)
- Jerk-free straight movements
- Low ELF interference (the closed metallic construction shields against motor control fields)
- 6-axis controller



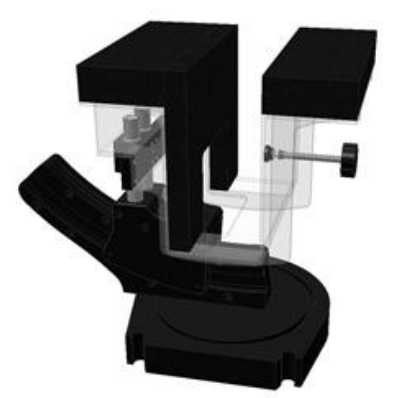


6.6 SAM Phantom

The SAM twin phantom is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness (except the ear region where shell thickness increases to 6mm). It has three measurement areas: ■ Left head ■ Right head ■ Flat phantom	 A photograph of the SAM twin phantom setup. It consists of a white fiberglass shell phantom mounted on a wooden frame. A black robotic arm is positioned below the phantom, and a black base is visible on the floor.
The ELI4 Phantom also is a fiberglass shell phantom with 2mm shell thickness. It has 30 liters filling volume, and with a dimension of 600mm for major ellipse axis, 400mm for minor axis. It is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in frequency range of 30 MHz to 6GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.	 A photograph of the ELI4 Phantom setup. It is a white fiberglass shell phantom with a large red circular opening on top, mounted on a wooden frame. A black robotic arm is positioned below the phantom.
The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.	



6.7 Device Holder

The DASY5 device holder is designed to cope with different positions given in the standard. It has two scales for the device rotation (with respect to the body axis) and the device inclination (with respect to the line between the ear reference points). The rotation center for both scales is the ear reference point (EPR). Thus the device needs no repositioning when changing the angles. The DASY5 device holder has been made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$. The amount of dielectric material has been reduced in the closest vicinity of the device, since measurements have suggested that the influence of the clamp on the test results could thus be lowered.	
The laptop extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.	



6.8 Test Equipment and Ancillaries Used for Tests

Test Item	SAR				
Test Site	RFSAR01-NK				
Name of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type/Model	Serial No	Calibration Cycle(year)	Valid Date
Robot	Staubli	TX60L Lspeag	F13/5P6VA1/A/01	/	NA
DASY Test Software	Staubli	cDASY6 V16.0.2.136	/	/	NA
DASY Test Software	Staubli	DASY5.2	14.6.14.7483	/	NA
Signal Generator	KEYSIGHT	N5183A	MY50142931	1	2026/02/07
S-Parameter Network Analyzer	Anritsu	MS46122B	2147302	1	2026/08/17
Dielectric parameter probes	SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	1121	1	NA
Power Meter	Anritsu	ML2495A	1224005	1	2026/02/11
Power Sensor	Anritsu	MA2411B	1207295	1	2026/02/11
Data Acquisition Electronics	SPEAG	DAE4	1379	1	2026/09/10
Dosimetric E-Field Probe	SPEAG	EX3DV4	3927	1	2026/09/17
2450MHz System Validation Dipole	SPEAG	D2450V2	914	3	2027/07/09
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-8G+	70501814	/	NA
Amplifier	Mini-Circuits	ZVE-3W-183+	N636102230	/	NA
Thermometer	Hi Sun	TH05A	11442	1	2026/07/17

*Please Refer to the Appendix A. DASY Calibration Certificate.

Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. Referring to KDB 865664 D01v01r04, the dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval.
3. The justification data of dipole can be found in Appendix B. The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration



7. The SAR Measurement Procedure

7.1 System Performance Check

7.1.1 Purpose

1. To verify the simulating liquids are valid for testing.
2. To verify the performance of testing system is valid for testing.

7.1.2 Tissue Dielectric Parameters for Head Phantoms

For SAR measurement of the field distribution inside the phantom, the phantom must be filled with homogeneous tissue simulating liquid to a depth of at least 15 cm. For head SAR testing, the liquid height from the ear reference point (ERP) of the phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. For body SAR testing, the liquid height from the center of the flat phantom to the liquid top surface is larger than 15 cm. The nominal dielectric values of the tissue simulating liquids in the phantom and the tolerance of 10 % are listed in Table.

<Tissue Dielectric Parameters in IEEE 1528-2013 and IEC/IEEE 62209-1528>

Frequency (MHz)	Target Permittivity	Range of $\pm 10\%$	Target Conductivity	Range of $\pm 10\%$
450	43.5	39.2 ~ 47.9	0.87	0.78 ~ 0.96
750	41.9	37.7 ~ 46.1	0.89	0.80 ~ 0.98
835	41.5	37.4 ~ 45.7	0.90	0.81 ~ 0.99
900	41.5	37.4 ~ 45.7	0.97	0.87 ~ 1.07
1450	40.5	36.5 ~ 44.6	1.20	1.08 ~ 1.32
1500	40.4	36.4 ~ 44.4	1.23	1.11 ~ 1.35
1640	40.2	36.2 ~ 44.2	1.31	1.18 ~ 1.44
1750	40.1	36.1 ~ 44.1	1.37	1.23 ~ 1.51
1800	40.0	36.0 ~ 44.0	1.40	1.26 ~ 1.54
1900	40.0	36.0 ~ 44.0	1.40	1.26 ~ 1.54
2000	40.0	36.0 ~ 44.0	1.40	1.26 ~ 1.54
2100	39.8	35.8 ~ 43.8	1.49	1.34 ~ 1.64
2300	39.5	35.6 ~ 43.5	1.67	1.50 ~ 1.84
2450	39.2	35.3 ~ 43.1	1.80	1.62 ~ 1.98
2600	39.0	35.1 ~ 42.9	1.96	1.76 ~ 2.16
3000	38.5	34.7 ~ 42.4	2.40	2.16 ~ 2.64
3500	37.9	34.1 ~ 41.7	2.91	2.62 ~ 3.20
4000	37.4	33.7 ~ 41.1	3.43	3.09 ~ 3.77
4500	36.8	33.1 ~ 40.5	3.94	3.55 ~ 4.33
5000	36.2	32.6 ~ 39.8	4.45	4.01 ~ 4.90
5200	36.0	32.4 ~ 39.6	4.66	4.19 ~ 5.13
5400	35.8	32.2 ~ 39.4	4.86	4.37 ~ 5.35
5600	35.5	32.0 ~ 39.1	5.07	4.56 ~ 5.58
5800	35.3	31.8 ~ 38.8	5.27	4.74 ~ 5.80
6000	35.1	31.6 ~ 38.6	5.48	4.93 ~ 6.03
6500	34.5	31.1 ~ 38.0	6.07	5.46 ~ 6.68
7000	33.9	30.5 ~ 37.3	6.65	5.99 ~ 7.32

Note:

1. According to April 2019 TCB workshop, Effective February 19, 2019, FCC has permitted the use of single head-tissue simulating liquid specified in IEC 62209-1 for all SAR tests.



7.1.3 Tissue Calibration Result

■ The dielectric parameters of the liquids were verified prior to the SAR evaluation using DASY5 Dielectric Assessment Kit and Agilent Vector Network Analyzer E5071C.

Please Refer to the Appendix B System Performance Check.

Note:

1. The Delta Permittivity% and Delta Conductivity% should be both within $\pm 5\%$ limit of target values.
2. Refer to KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, The depth of body tissue-equivalent liquid in a phantom must be ≥ 15.0 cm with $\leq \pm 0.5$ cm variation for SAR measurements ≤ 3 GHz and ≥ 10.0 cm with $\leq \pm 0.5$ cm variation for measurements > 3 GHz.



7.1.4 System Performance Check Procedure

The DASY5 installation includes predefined files with recommended procedures for measurements and the system performance check. They are read-only document files and destined as fully defined but unmeasured masks, so the finished system performance check must be saved under a different name. The system performance check document requires the SAM Twin Phantom or ELI4 Phantom, so the phantom must be properly installed in your system. (User defined measurement procedures can be created by opening a new document or editing an existing document file). Before you start the system performance check, you need only to tell the system with which components (probe, medium, and device) you are performing the system performance check; the system will take care of all parameters.

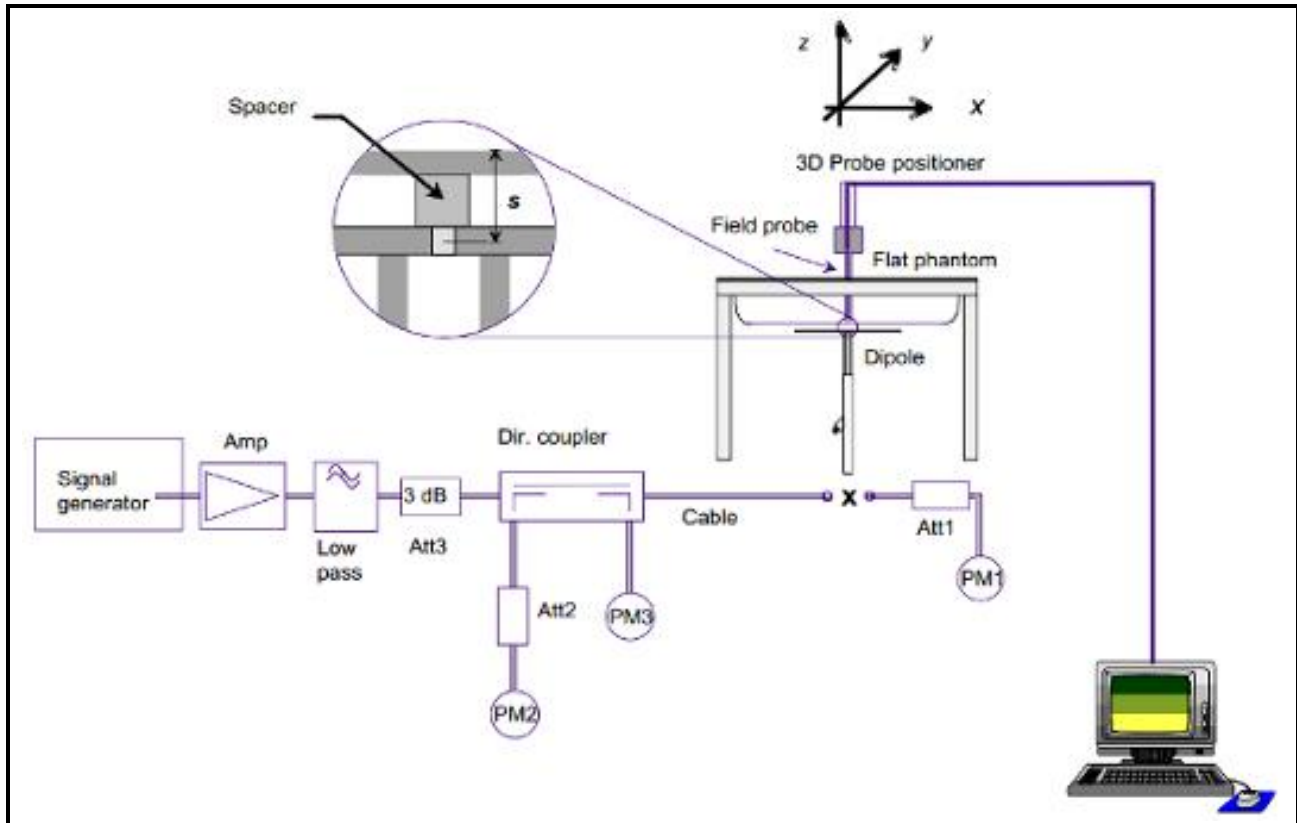
■ **The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurement** jobs are located at the beginning and end of the batch process. They measure the field drift at one single point in the liquid over the complete procedure. The indicated drift is mainly the variation of the Dipole output power. If it is too high (above ± 0.2 dB), the system performance check should be repeated;

■ **The Surface Check** job tests the optical surface detection system of the DASY5 system by repeatedly detecting the surface with the optical and mechanical surface detector and comparing the results. The output gives the detecting heights of both systems, the difference between the two systems and the standard deviation of the detection repeatability. Air bubbles or refraction in the liquid due to separation of the sugar-water mixture gives poor repeatability (above ± 0.1 mm). In that case it is better to abort the system performance check and stir the liquid;

■ **The Area Scan** job measures the SAR above the dipole on a plane parallel to the surface. It is used to locate the approximate location of the peak SAR. The proposed scan uses large grid spacing for faster measurement; due to the symmetric field, the peak detection is reliable;

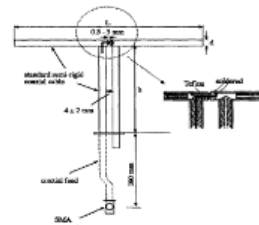
■ **The Zoom Scan** job measures the field in a volume around the peak SAR value assessed in the previous Area Scan job (for more information see the application note on SAR evaluation). If the system performance check gives reasonable results. The dipole input power (forward power) was 250 mW, 1 g and 10 g spatial average SAR values normalized to 1 W dipole input power give reference data for comparisons and it's equal to $10 \times (\text{dipole forward power})$. The next sections analyze the expected uncertainties of these values, as well as additional checks for further information or troubleshooting.

7.1.5 System Performance Check Setup



7.1.6 Validation Dipoles

The dipoles use is based on the IEEE Std.1528-2013 and FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04 standard, and is complied with mechanical and electrical specifications in line with the requirements of both EN62209-1 and EN62209-2. The table below provides details for the mechanical and electrical specifications for the dipoles.



7.1.7 Result of System Performance Check: Valid Result

Please Refer to the Appendix B System Performance Check.



8. SAR Measurement Procedure

8.1 Test Procedures

Step 1 Setup a Connection

First, engineer should record the conducted power before the test. Then establish a call in handset at the maximum power level with a base station simulator via air interface, or make the EUT estimate by itself in testing band. Place the EUT to the specific test location. After the testing, must export SAR test data by SEMCAD. Then writing down the conducted power of the EUT into the report, also the SAR values tested.

Step 2 Power Reference Measurements

To measure the local E-field value at a fixed location which value will be taken as a reference value for calculating a possible power drift.

Step 3 Area Scan

The Area Scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum locations even in relatively coarse grids. When an Area Scan has measured all reachable points, it computes the field maximal found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE Standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan). If only one Zoom Scan follows the Area Scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of Zoom Scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01v01r04

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 12 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 12 mm 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

**Step 4 Zoom Scan**

Zoom Scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 g and 10 g of simulated tissue. The Zoom Scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the Zoom Scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 g and 10 g and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom Scan Parameters extracted from KDB 865664 D01 v01r04

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Zoom} , Δy_{Zoom}			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm 2 – 3 GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 5 mm* 4 – 6 GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{Zoom}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 4 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{Zoom}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≤ 3 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{Zoom}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{Zoom}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	3 – 4 GHz: ≥ 28 mm 4 – 5 GHz: ≥ 25 mm 5 – 6 GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <u>reported</u> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

Step 5 Power Drift Measurements

Repetition of the E-field measurement at the fixed location mentioned in Step 1 to make sure the two results differ by less than ± 0.2 dB.



8.2 EUT Testing Position

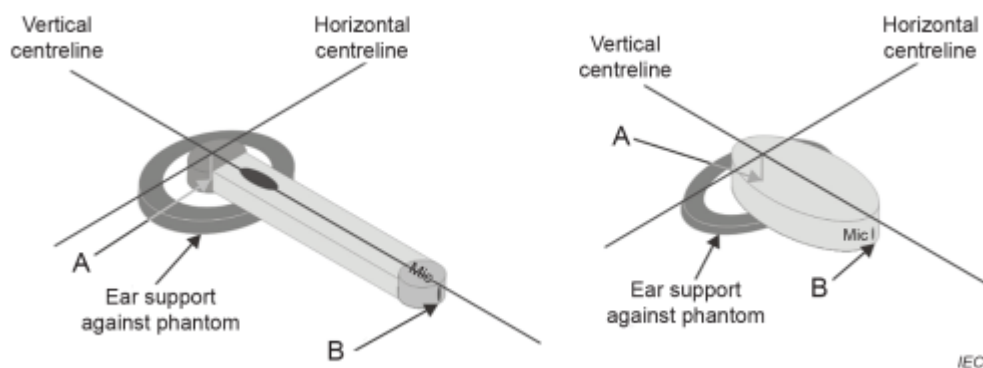
8.2.1 DUTs with alternative form factor

The basic principles identified and specified in 7.2.4 may be applied to devices with similar form factors. Wireless headsets (e.g. connected by Bluetooth) are examples of head-mounted devices that may be evaluated by applying these principles.

The geometry and coordinate mapping system shown in Figure 18 is applicable. Point A, being the acoustic output, is located at the mid-point of the width, and point B, being the primary microphone, is located at the bottom of the device (the end closest to the mouth). Note that for the purpose of applying the positioning procedures, the DUT is considered to be a conventional bar type (rectangular, cuboid) form factor.

Prior to using 7.2.7, consideration shall be made of the available operating modes and the maximum operating power levels, because some devices might not require testing.

All details relating to alternative form factor DUTs shall be fully documented in the measurement report, including diagrams or photographs. Sound engineering practice shall be applied to implement the mapping of an alternate form factor device.



An alternative form factor DUT with reference points and reference lines



8.3 Measurement Evaluation

<WLAN >

Initial Test Configuration

An initial test configuration is determined for OFDM transmission modes in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands according to the channel bandwidth, modulation and data rate combination(s) with the highest maximum output power specified for production units in each standalone and aggregated frequency band. When the same maximum power is specified for multiple transmission modes in a frequency band, the largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate and lowest order 802.11a/g/n/ac mode is used for SAR measurement, on the highest measured output power channel in the initial test configuration, for each frequency band.

Subsequent Test Configuration

SAR measurement requirements for the remaining 802.11 transmission mode configurations that have not been tested in the initial test configuration are determined separately for each standalone and aggregated frequency band, in each exposure condition, according to the maximum output power specified for production units. Additional power measurements may be required to determine if SAR measurements are required for subsequent highest output power channels in a subsequent test configuration. When the highest reported SAR for the initial test configuration according to the initial test position or fixed exposure position requirements, is adjusted by the ratio of the subsequent test configuration to initial test configuration specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR is not required for that subsequent test configuration.

SAR Test Configuration and Channel Selection

When multiple channel bandwidth configurations in a frequency band have the same specified maximum output power, the initial test configuration is using largest channel bandwidth, lowest order modulation, lowest data rate, and lowest order 802.11 mode (i.e., 802.11a is chosen over 802.11n then 802.11ac or 802.11g is chosen over 802.11n). After an initial test configuration is determined, if multiple test channels have the same measured maximum output power, the channel chosen for SAR measurement is determined according to the following.

- 1) The channel closest to mid-band frequency is selected for SAR measurement.
- 2) For channels with equal separation from mid-band frequency; for example, high and low channels or two mid-band channels, the higher frequency (number) channel is selected for SAR measurement.



9. Wi-Fi SAR Exclusion and Results

9.1 Measured Conducted Average Power

Please Refer to the Appendix C Measured Conducted Power.



9.2 Antenna Location



Antenna	Wireless Interface
Ant	BT



9.3 SAR Test Results Summary

Please Refer to the Appendix D SAR measurement data.

General Note:

1. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - a. Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - b. For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - c. For WWAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)*Tune-up Scaling Factor
 - d. For WLAN/Bluetooth: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor
* Tune-up scaling factor
2. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the reported 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
3. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8 W/kg.

WLAN Note:

1. Per KDB248227 D01 v02r02 section 5.2.1 2), when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is required for that exposure configuration using the next highest measured output power channel. When any reported SAR is > 1.2 W/kg, SAR is required for the third channel; i.e., all channels require testing.
2. When the highest reported SAR for DSSS is adjusted by the ratio of OFDM to DSSS specified maximum output power and the adjusted SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, 802.11g/n OFDM SAR is not required, per KDB248227 D01 v02r01 section 5.2.2 2).



9.4 SAR Measurement Variability

According to KDB 865664 D01v01r04, SAR measurement variability must be assessed for each frequency band, which is determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media are required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures should be applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. The following procedures are applied to determine if repeated measurements are required:

1. The original highest measured Reported SAR 1-g is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, repeated that measurement once.
2. Perform a second repeated measurement the ratio of the largest to the smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements is <1.2 W/kg, or when the original or repeated measurement is ≥ 1.45 W/kg (~10% from the 1-g SAR limit).

N/A



10. Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

1. The reported SAR summation is calculated based on the same configuration and test position.
8. Per KDB 447498 D01v06, simultaneous transmission SAR is compliant if,
 - i) Scalar SAR summation $< 1.6\text{W/kg}$.
 - ii) $\text{SPLSR} = (\text{SAR1} + \text{SAR2})^{1.5} / (\text{min. separation distance, mm})$, and the peak separation distance is determined from the square root of $[(x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 + (z1-z2)^2]$, where $(x1, y1, z1)$ and $(x2, y2, z2)$ are the coordinates of the extrapolated peak SAR locations in the zoom scan.
 - iii) If $\text{SPLSR} \leq 0.04$, simultaneously transmission SAR measurement is not necessary.
 - iv) Simultaneously transmission SAR measurement, and the reported multi-band SAR $< 1.6\text{W/kg}$.
 - v) The SPLSR calculated results please refer to section 8.2.

10.1 Co-location

Simultaneous Multi-band Transmission Evaluation

There is no simultaneous transmission configuration in this device.

10.2 SPLSR Evaluation

N/A

-----THE END OF REPORT-----



Appendix A. DASY Calibration Certificate



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client

Cerpass
Taoyuan

Certificate No.

D2450V2-914_Jul24

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object D2450V2 - SN: 914

Calibration procedure(s) QA CAL-05.v12
Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7 - 3 GHz

Calibration date July 10, 2024

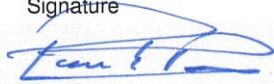
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature $(22 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$ and humidity $< 70\%$.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Cal
Power Sensor R&S NRP-33T	SN: 100967	28-Mar-24 (No. 217-04038)	Mar-25
Power Sensor R&S NRP18A	SN: 101859	21-Mar-24 (No. 4030A315007801)	Mar-25
Spectrum Analyzer R&S FSV40	SN: 101832	25-Jan-24 (No. 4030-315007551)	Jan-25
Mismatch; Short [S4188] Attenuator [S4423]	SN: 1152	28-Mar-24 (No. 217-04050)	Mar-25
OCP DAK-12	SN: 1016	05-Oct-23 (No. OCP-DAK12-1016_Oct23)	Oct-24
OCP DAK-3.5	SN: 1249	05-Oct-23 (No. OCP-DAK3.5-1249_Oct23)	Oct-24
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7349	03-Jun-24 (No. EX3-7349_Jun24)	Jun-25
DAE4ip	SN: 1836	10-Jan-24 (No. DAE4ip-1836_Jan24)	Jan-25

Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
ACAD Source Box	SN: 1000	28-May-24 (No. 675-ACAD_Source_Box-240528)	May-25
Signal Generator R&S SMB100A	SN: 182081	28-May-24 (No. 0001-300719404)	May-25
Mismatch; SMA	SN: 1102	22-May-24 (No. 675-Mismatch_SMA-240522)	May-25

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by	Paulo Pina	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by	Sven Kühn	Technical Manager	

Issued: July 10, 2024

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
**The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates**

Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Glossary

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards

- IEC/IEEE 62209-1528, "Measurement Procedure For The Assessment Of Specific Absorption Rate Of Human Exposure To Radio Frequency Fields From Hand-Held And Body-Worn Wireless Communication Devices - Part 1528: Human Models, Instrumentation And Procedures (Frequency Range of 4 MHz to 10 GHz)", October 2020.
- KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation

- DASY System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *Measurement Conditions*: Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL*: The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss*: These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay*: One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured*: SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized*: SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters*: The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY8 Module SAR	16.4.0
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy = 5mm, dz = 1.5mm	Graded Ratio = 1.5 mm (Z direction)
Frequency	2450MHz $\pm$ 1MHz	

Head TSL parameters at 2450 MHz

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.2	1.80 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 $\pm$ 0.2)°C	38.0 $\pm$ 6%	1.83 mho/m $\pm$ 6%
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C		

SAR result with Head TSL at 2450 MHz

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	24 dBm input power	13.0 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	51.8 W/kg $\pm$ 17.0% ($k = 2$)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	24 dBm input power	6.10 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	24.3 W/kg $\pm$ 16.5% ($k = 2$)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL at 2450 MHz

Impedance	52.6 Ω + 2.8 j Ω
Return Loss	-28.5 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.155 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured. The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard. No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
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System Performance Check Report

Summary

Dipole	Frequency [MHz]	TSL	Power [dBm]
D2450V2 - SN914	2450	HSL	24

Exposure Conditions

Phantom Section, TSL	Test Distance [mm]	Band	Group, UID	Frequency [MHz], Channel Number	Conversion Factor	TSL Conductivity [S/m]	TSL Permittivity
Flat	10		CW, 0---	2450, 0	7.24	1.83	38.0

Hardware Setup

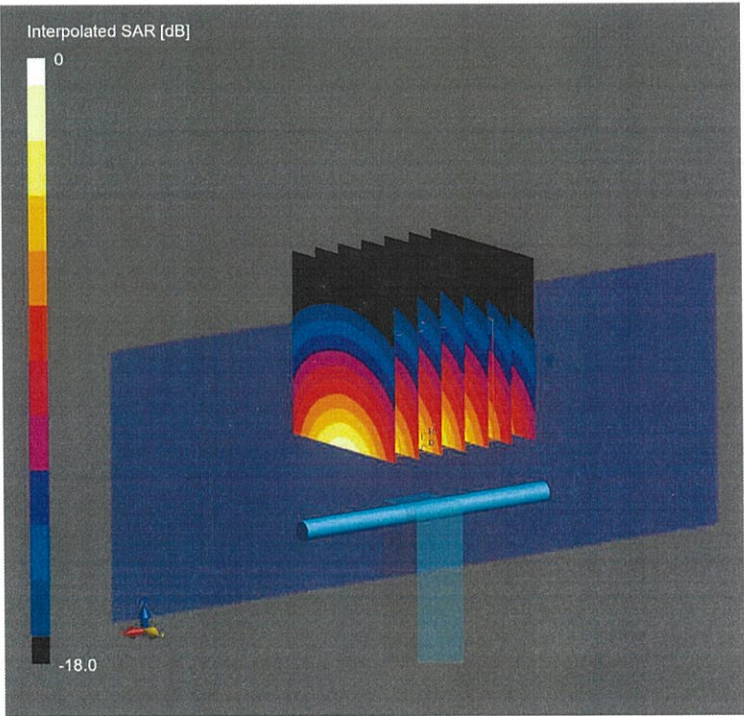
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
MFP V8.0 Center	HSL, 2024-07-10	EX3DV4 - SN7349, 2024-06-03	DAE4ip Sn1836, 2024-01-10

Scans Setup

	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	30 x 30 x 30
Grid Steps [mm]	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	1.4
Graded Grid	Yes
Grading Ratio	1.5
MAIA	N/A
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured

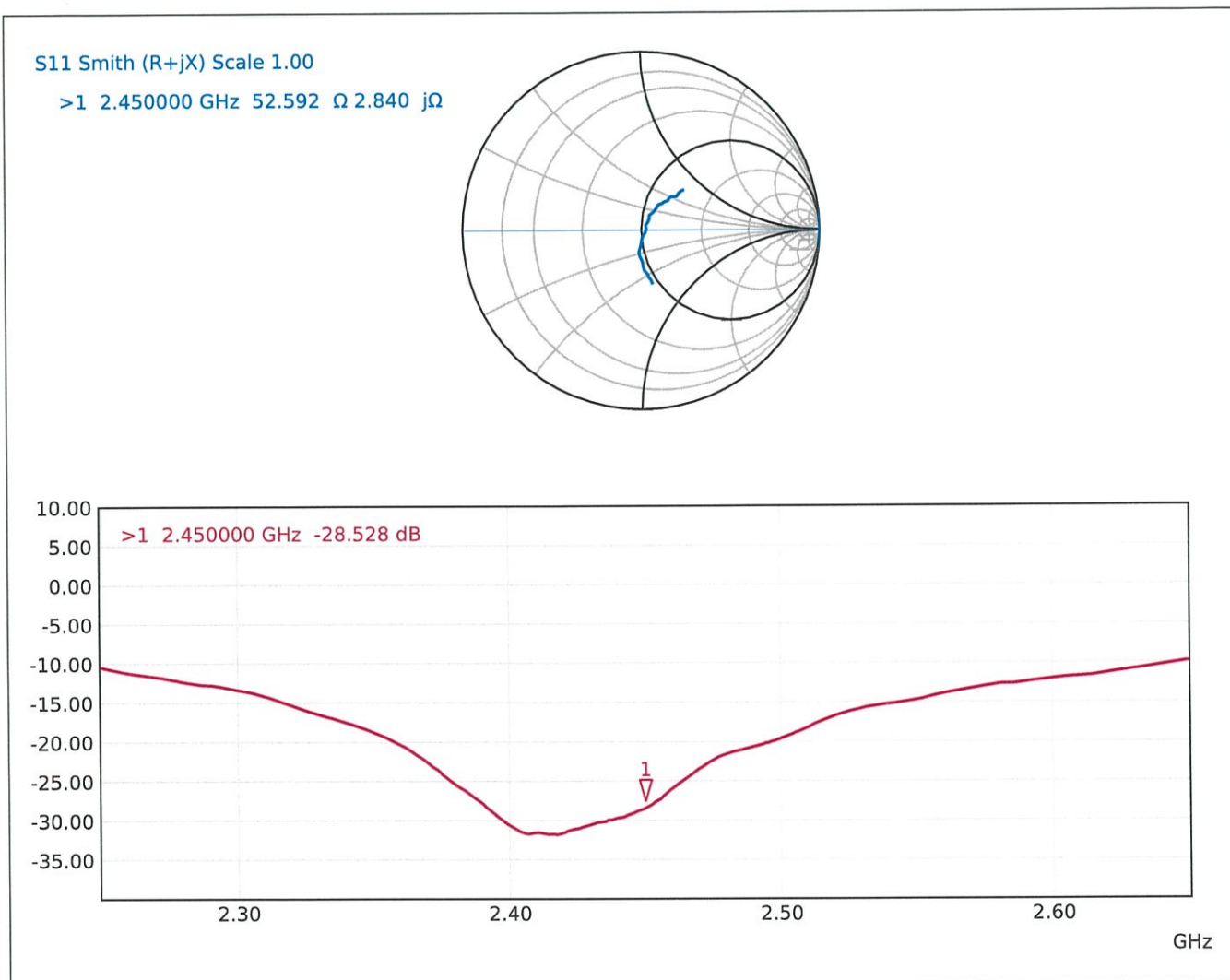
Measurement Results

	Zoom Scan
Date	2024-07-10
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	13.0
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	6.10
Power Drift [dB]	0.01
Power Scaling	Disabled
Scaling Factor [dB]	
TSL Correction	Positive / Negative



0 dB = 26.4 W/Kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL





Appendix B. System Performance Check

Tissue Calibration Result :

6.1.3

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp	Measured Values (W/kg)		Target Values (W/kg)		Deviation[%]		Limit	Measured. Date
		σ	ϵ_r (e')	σ	ϵ_r (e')	1g	10g	%	
2450	20.7	1.82	40.2	1.8	39.2	1.11%	2.55%	±5%	2025/12/2

Result of System Performance Check :

6.1.7

Frequency (MHz)	Dipole S/N	InputPower (mW)	Measured SAR Values (W/kg)		Normalized SAR Values (W/kg)		Target SAR Values (W/kg)		Deviation[%]		Limit	Measured. Date
			1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	1g	10g	%	
2450	914	35.5	1.87	0.878	52.7	24.73	51.8	24.3	1.69%	1.78%	±10%	2025/12/2



System Performance Check Report

Summary

Dipole	Frequency [MHz]	TSL	Power [dBm]
D2450V2 -SN914	2450.0	Head	13.5

Exposure Conditions

Phantom	Test Distance	Band	Group,	Frequency [MHz],	Conversion	TSL Conductivity	TSL
Section, TSL	[mm]		UID	Channel Number	Factor	[S/m]	Permittivity
Flat, HSL	10		CW,0--	2450.000,0	7.19	1.82	40.2

Hardware Setup

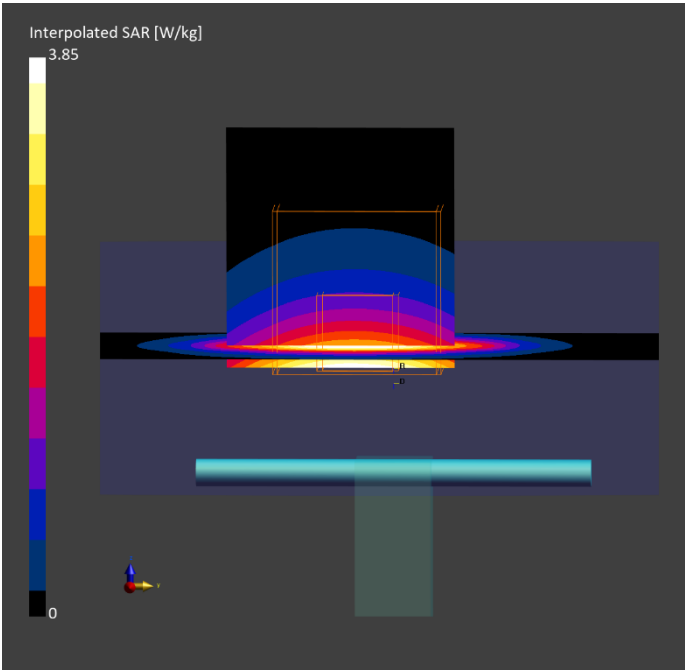
Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
ELI V5.0 (20deg probe tilt) - 1211	HSL2450 Charge:	EX3DV4 - SN3927, 2025-09-18	DAE4 Sn1379, 2025-09-11

Scan Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	40.0 x 80.0	30.0 x 30.0 x 30.0
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 10.0	5.0 x 5.0 x 1.5
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	1.4
Graded Grid	N/A	Yes
Grading Ratio	N/A	1.5
Surface Detection	VMS + 6p	VMS + 6p
Scan Method	Measured	Measured

Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-12-2	2025-12-2
psSAR1g [W/Kg]	2.05	1.87
psSAR10g [W/Kg]	0.953	0.878
Power Drift [dB]	-0.06	-0.26
Power Scaling	Disabled	Disabled
TSL Correction	No correction	No correction



**Appendix C. Measured Conducted Power****BT-EDR:**

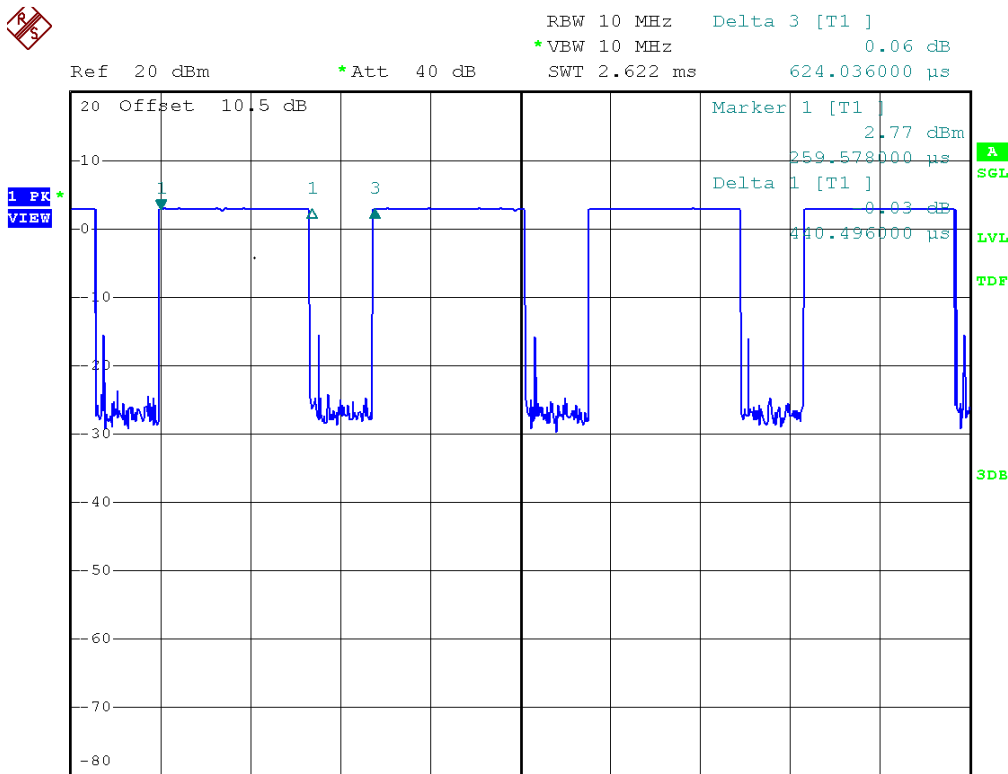
Frequency	Modulation	Channel	Data Rate	Conducted Power	Target power	e.i.r.p. power
2402	GFSK	0	1M	2.99	3.5	1.9
2441	GFSK	39	1M	3.18	3.5	1.9
2480	GFSK	78	1M	2.81	3.5	1.9
2402	$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	0	3M	1.66	2.0	1.9
2441	$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	39	3M	1.86	2.0	1.9
2480	$\pi/4$ -DQPSK	78	3M	1.49	2.0	1.9
2402	8DPSK	0	3M	1.67	2.0	1.9
2441	8DPSK	39	3M	1.87	2.0	1.9
2480	8DPSK	78	3M	1.50	2.0	1.9

SRD(1M bps)

Frequency	Modulation	Channel	Data Rate	Conducted Power	Target power	e.i.r.p. power
2402	GFSK	0	1M	3.02	3.5	4.92
2440	GFSK	19	1M	3.23	3.5	5.13
2480	GFSK	39	1M	2.85	3.5	4.75



Considerations Related to Bluetooth for Setup and Testing



SRD(1M bps)

Modulation Type	On Time (ms)	Period Time (ms)	Duty Cycle (%)
GFSK (1MBps)	0.44	0.62	70.59%

**Appendix D. SAR Measurement Data**

Plot.No	Band	Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Data Rate	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Conducted Power (dBm)	Tune-up (dBm)	EIRP Power (dBm)	Duty Cycle (%)	SAR 1g (W/Kg)	Reported SAR 1g (W/Kg)
1	Bluetooth	SRD 1M	19	2440	GFSK	Front	0	3.23	3.5	5.13	70.59	0.001	0.00
	Bluetooth	SRD 1M	19	2440	GFSK	Back	0	3.23	3.5	5.13	70.59	0.007	0.01
	Bluetooth	SRD 1M	0	2402	GFSK	Back	0	3.02	3.5	4.92	70.59	0.005	0.01
	Bluetooth	SRD 1M	39	2480	GFSK	Back	0	2.85	3.5	4.75	70.59	0.006	0.01



01 Bluetooth_SRD 1M_Ch 19_GFSK_Front_0mm

Device under Test Properties

Model, Manufacturer

Device,

Exposure Conditions

Phantom	Position, Test	Band	Group,	Frequency [MHz],	Conversion	TSL Conductivity	TSL
Section, TSL	Distance [mm]		UID	Channel Number	Factor	[S/m]	Permittivity
Flat, HSL	FRONT, 0.00	ISM 2.4GHz	Bluetooth,	2440.000,19	7.19	1.88	41.0

Hardware Setup

Phantom	TSL, Measured Date	Probe, Calibration Date	DAE, Calibration Date
ELI V5.0 (20deg probe tilt) - 1211	HSL2450 Charge:	EX3DV4 - SN3927, 2025-09-18	DAE4 Sn1379, 2025-09-11

Scan Setup

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Grid Extents [mm]	120.0 x 140.0	x x
Grid Steps [mm]	10.0 x 10.0	x x
Sensor Surface [mm]	3.0	
Graded Grid	N/A	
Grading Ratio	N/A	
Surface Detection	Unknown method	
Scan Method	Measured	

Measurement Results

	Area Scan	Zoom Scan
Date	2025-12-2	
psSAR1g [W/kg]	0.007	
psSAR10g [W/kg]	0.003	
Power Drift [dB]	-12.45	
Power Scaling	Disabled	
TSL Correction	No correction	
M2/M1 [%]		
Dist 3dB Peak [mm]		

